	i Phase III Archeo	logicai Data	base and inventory
HISTORICAL Site Number: 18HO33	Prehistoric .		
	Other name(s) Stearns #	j	Historic
Brief prehisto	ric lithic scatter		Unknown
T P I C T Description:			
<u> </u>			
Site Location and Environmental Data:			soil & sediment code Cp
Latitude 39.1872 Longitude -76.717		_	estrial site Underwater site
Elevation 16 m Site slope 0	Ethnobotany profile available		Nearest Surface Water
Site Setting	Topography	Ownership	Name (if any) Deep Run
-Site Setting restricted	Floodplain  High terrace [	71 71	Saltwater Freshwater
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to	Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/ cave	Federal	Ocean Stream/river
account for sites near state/county lines or streams	HIIISIODE	State of MD	Estuary/tidal river Swamp
	Upland flat Unknown	Regional/ county/city	Tidewater/marsh
	Terrace Other	Unknown	Spring
	Low terrace		Minimum distance to water is 50 m
Tanananal & Ethnia Cantantani Bata			•
· – –	Contact period site ca. 1820		c Associations (historic only)
	ca. 1630 - 1675 ca. 1860	Ivalive	American Asian American
	ca. 1675 - 1720 ca. 1900 ca. 1720 - 1780 Post 1930	Ailica	n American Unknown
	ca. 1780 - 1820	Aligio	-American Other
Late archaic Late woodland	Unknown historic context	Hispa	JIC I
Unknown prehistoric context Y	Unknown context		Y=Confirmed, P=Possible
Site Function Contextual Data:	Historic Europe	//	
	Urban/Rural? Furnace Other	/forge	
Prehistoric	Domestic		
Multi-component Misc. ceremonial	Homestead Transpo		npment  Other structure
Village Rock art	Farmstead Road/ra	atcu	
Hamlet Shell midden	Mansion Wharf/la	- di	
Base camp STU/lithic scatter 🗸	Plantation	- Religio	h/mtn havea
Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction	Row/townhome		n/mtg nouse Recreational pport bldg
Earthen mound  Fish weir	Cellar Ford		Midden/dump
Cairn Production area	Privy Education	□ Burial □ Ceme	☐ Artifact scatter  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □  ☐ □
Burial area Unknown	Industrial Comme	□ Ceme	Spring or well
Other context	Mining-related Trading		ed burial Unknown
	Quarry-related Store		r foundation Other context
	Mill Tavern/		ole Structure
	Black/metalsmith		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Interpretive Sampling Data: Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken	ken N Historia	context samples	Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

MARYLAND P	hase II and PI	hase III Arcl	heological	Database and I	nventory
TITETODICAI	Number: 18HO33	Site Name: Lo	wer Deep Run West		Prehistoric 🗸
	r	Other name(s) Sto	earns #5		Historic
	g nunkintovia litki	io poettor			Unknown
T D II C T Des	f prehistoric lithi	io scatter			
<u> </u>					
Diagnostic Artifact Da	ta:	Prehistoric Sherd Ty	/pes	Shepard	Keyser
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek	Popes Creek	Townsend	Yeocomico
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr	Coulbourn	Minguannan	Monongahela
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana	Selden Island	Watson	Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Palmer	Vernon	Accokeek	Mockley	Shenks Ferry	
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway	Wolfe Neck	Clemson Island	Moyaone	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette	Page	Potomac Cr	
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd Type:	s Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware	Jackfield	Tin Glazed	English Brown
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Astbury Borderware	Mn Mottled	Whiteware	Eng Dry-bodie
Brewerton	Madison/Potomac	Buckley	North Devon	Porcelain	Nottingham
Otter Creek	Levanna 1	Creamware	Pearlware		Rhenish
All quantities exact or estin	nated minimal counts	Creamware			Wt Salt-glazed
Other Artifact & Featu	re Types:	Prehistoric Features		Lithic Material Fer quartzite	e Sil sandstone
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s)	Storage/trash pit	Jasper Chalcedony	☐ European flint☐
Flaked stone 939	Human remain(s)	Midden	Burial(s)	Chert Ironstone	Basalt
Ground stone 2	Modified faunal	Shell midden	Ossuary	Rhyolite  Argilite	Unknown
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds	Unknown	Quartz Steatite	Other
Fire-cracked rock 3	Oyster shell	House pattern(s)	Other	Quartzite Sandstone	
Other lithics (all)	Floral material	Palisade(s)		☐ Dated features present at	site
Ceramics (all)	Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)			
Rimsherds	Other _	Lithic reduc area			
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related	Historic Features	Privy/outhouse	☐ Depression/mound☐	Unknown
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	Const feature	Well/cistern	Burial(s)	Other
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation			
Architectural	Faunal material	Cellar hole/cellar	Trash pit/dump	Railroad bed	
Furniture	Misc. kitchen		Sheet midden	Earthworks	
Arms	Floral material	Hearth/chimney	Planting feature	Mill raceway	
Clothing	Misc. 108	Postholes/molds	Road/walkway	Wheel pit	
Personal items	Other _	Paling ditch/fence		All quantities exact or esti	mated minimal counts
Radiocarbon Data:					
Sample 1: +/-	years BP Reliability San	mple 2: +/-	years BP Reliabil	lity Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 4: +/-	years BP Reliability <b>San</b>	mple 5: +/-	years BP Reliabil	lity Sample 6: +/-	years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available

years BP Reliability Sample 8:

years BP Reliability Sample 9:

years BP Reliability

MARYLAND	Phase II	and Phase III A	cheological Database and In	ventory		
HISTORICAL S	ite Number:	18HO33 Site Name:	Lower Deep Run West	Prehistoric 🗸		
		Other name(s)	Stearns #5	Historic		
	rief escription:	prehistoric lithic scatter		Unknown		
External Samples/D	ata:		Collection curated at MAC			
Additional raw data may be available online						

## **Summary Description:**

Site 18HO33, Stearns Site #5 or the Lower Deep Run West Site, is a multi-component lithic procurement site dating from the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The site is situated on an ancient upland terrace adjacent to the floodplain of Deep Run. The landscape is a deciduous woodlot that contains a mixture of mature tulip trees and sapling deciduous trees such as tulip tree, sweet gum, sassafras, maple, and cherry. An area of dense bushes extends into the eastern portion of the site from the floodplain and appears to be relatively recent in growth. This variation in forest age suggests that the area has been logged or otherwise cleared of most vegetation within the last 25 years. Soils at the site are mapped as Codorus and Hatboro silt loams and loams.

The site's existence has been known since at least the 1890s when T.D. Jones (a local collector) visited the site during his examination of the Patapsco River Valley. In the mid-1940s, Richard E. Stearns visited the site and collected a fragment of a bannerstone as well as a groundstone gorget, but it wasn't until 1973 that the site was finally recorded with the state. A few years later, in 1976, the site was visited during the course of an archeological reconnaissance of the BWI Airport noise corridors. At that time, it was reported that the site had been destroyed by construction of a house and a small used car lot. This appears no to have been the case.

In the fall of 2006, Site 18HO33 was rediscovered during the course of a Phase I survey related to the widening of MD 295. The investigations were performed in accordance with both state and Federal guidelines related to the use of public monies. During the Phase I investigations, a total of 20 shovel test pits (STPs) were placed within the site area. STPs were placed at 10 and 20 m intervals, were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to depths between 50 and 70 cm below the surface. Soils were screened through hardware cloth.

Twelve of the 20 shovel tests contained cultural materials: four produced historic materials and 8 produced prehistoric materials. The historic artifacts were determined to be refuse from a mid 20th century residence situated to the east of the site. However, the STPs that produced prehistoric materials outlined an approximately 45 m2 remnant of 18HO33. The prehistoric cultural material consisted of 34 pieces of lithic debitage (at various stages of lithic reduction) consisting of quartz (31), chert (1), and rhyolite (2) flakes recovered in no distinct stratigraphic sequence. While no features or prehistoric ceramics were recorded, extensive disturbance was noted in the form of grading and filling along the right-of-way for the road improvements. Based on initial survey, avoidance was recommended as the portions that would be heavily impacted were already disturbed.

Ultimately, the decision was made to proceed with an evaluation of Site 18HO33 due to the planned impacts that would happen as a result of the widening of MD 295. The Phase II investigations were undertaken in late summer of 2007 on behalf of the Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) and work was performed in accordance with state and Federal guidelines including Section 106 of the NHPA, executive Order 11593, the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, parts 60-66 and 800 as appropriate, and the Maryland Historic Trust Act of 1985.

Phase II work in 2007 entailed the excavation of 45 additional shovel test pits placed at 5 meter intervals across the site area. All STPs measured a minimum of 40 cm in diameter, and were excavated a minimum of 10 cm into Pleistocene soils. All soils were removed according to natural stratigraphic horizons and screened through hardware mesh. Shovel test results, including presence or absence of cultural materials, stratigraphic sequence, and location in the testing pattern were recorded on standardized recordation forms.

Ten test units were then placed across the site based on the results of the Phase I and II shovel testing. All test units were 1 X 1 m in size. Five units were placed in the northwestern portion of the site. Two were placed in the southwest. One was placed in the center and two were placed in the eastern site area. Soils in test units were removed in 10 cm arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphy and were screened through hardware mesh. Standardized recordation forms were used to record test unit results, including the depth of excavation levels, stratigraphic sequences, the presence or absence of cultural materials, and interpretation of the excavated level. Stratigraphic data were documented using standard methods and soils nomenclature.

During Phase II excavations at 18HO33, no high or localized horizontal or vertical concentrations of cultural materials were noted and no cultural features or deposits were identified. A total of 1,017 cultural materials were recovered, the vast majority of which were prehistoric in age. Only 108 historic artifacts (cataloged above as "miscellaneous") were recovered during the excavations. Nearly all of these materials are from plowzone contexts and are indicative of material discarded alongside the road or in the former agricultural field. The prehistoric assemblage recovered during Phase II work consisted of 1 Levanna point, 2 Savannah River points, 9 other bifaces, 1 flake tool, 1 uniface, 5 cores, 886 pieces of debitage, 3 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 1 hammerstone. The vast majority of the lithics were quartz, followed by lesser amounts of quartzite, chert, rhyolite, and ironstone.

Based on the presence of Savannah River and Levanna projectile points, the period of significance for 18HO33 has been identified as a long period of time spanning the era from the Late Archaic (3000-1000 BC) through the Late Woodland (AD100-1600). The assemblage is indicative of a multi-component lithic procurement site. The relatively large flake size and prevalence of cortical quartz and quartzite debitage indicates that the principal activity on the site was the identification of usable quartz and quartzite cobbles and limited production of bifaces. However, testing within the site did not produce more than a few diagnostics or finished tools. No concentrations of artifacts were identified that might reflect activity areas. And no cultural features indicative of site layout and settlement patterns were identified.

Based on the limited findings, it was determined that 18HO33 lacked additional potential to answer research questions related to Maryland prehistory. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

## **External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**